other figures, celebrities, many in the sports arena, politics, the arts, show business in paying tribute to Herb. I do not know of any other person, living person, who has had such a tribute, who can make that claim.

His funeral took place this past Friday, and thousands of people attended. In the evening there was a candlelight march after work for the many people who could not take time off during the day, along Herb Caen Way, to honor him. It is very hard to explain to our colleagues a person so special that tens of thousands of people would turn out for him in life and in death, but he lived as he had died, surrounded by friends.

So I once again on the floor of this House want to extend my deepest sympathy to Herb's wife, Ann Caen; his son, Christopher; and Stacy, Steven and Catherine. It is a very difficult time for them and for all of San Francisco, the area which considered itself part of Herb's family.

Our mayor, Willie Brown, said it best when he said Herb Caen is irreplaceable. Again, as I say, because he was so special, it may be hard for our colleagues to understand the esteem in which he was held. The mayor called him irreplaceable. I will borrow the words of W.H. Auden, with some poetic license, to try to give expression to the sadness of our community on the death of Herb Caen:

Stop all the clocks, cut off the telephone, prevent the dog from barking with the juicy bone, silence the pianos and with muffled drum bring out Herb's friends, let the mourners come.

Let airplanes circle moaning overhead, scribbling on the sky the message he is gone. Put crepe bows around the white necks of the public doves, let the traffic policemen wear black cotton gloves.

He was, in our community, he was our North, our South, our East and our West, our working week and our Sunday rest. Our moon, our midnight, our talk, our song; we thought that he would last forever, but we were wrong.

The stars are not wanted now; put out every one: Pack up the moon and dismantle the sun; pour away the ocean and sweep up the woods: for nothing can ever come to any good.

I do not agree with that last line. Herb would certainly want his leaving to come to some good.

On his Herb Caen Day he said when he died and, hopefully, went to heaven, when he got there he would say of heaven "It ain't bad but it ain't San Francisco."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Saxton] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SAXTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

## TOUCH THE FUTURE: INVEST IN EDUCATION

(Mrs. McCARTHY of New York asked and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have spent the last week traveling throughout my district in Mineola, Garden City, Uniondale on Long Island, and meeting with hundreds of children. I have visited their classrooms, met their teachers, and watched them work on computers, listened to their lessons and heard them read their books.

These children are full of enthusiasm and spark. They want to learn and they are enjoying it. These are visits that have made more clear to me that our children are one of our Nation's most precious resources.

I saw a bumper sticker recently that said, "I touch the future. I teach." In Congress we can also touch the future by improving our educational system and making college more affordable for working families. And those who choose not to go to college, let us not forget them. We want to make sure that they have good and well-paying job opportunities.

Let us pass President Clinton's 8-point educational plan, which includes a \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition and training as well as a plan for 2-year, \$1,000 Hope scholarships. It is important for our children's future. Let us do it

## ANSWER TO EDUCATION PROBLEMS NOT IN WASHINGTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] will be recognized for 40 minutes and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCollum] will be recognized for 20 minutes as the designees of the majority leader.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. HOEKSTRA].

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today we continue a discussion that began in 1996. It deals with this city. This is a picture of Washington, DC. And it deals with what we really can expect Washington to do and the kind of balance that we need to strive for in this country between what we expect from Washington, what we expect from the private sector, what we expect from individuals, and perhaps what we can expect from faith-based and religious and volunteer organizations in America.

In many cases, I believe we have moved too much power to this town. We have asked Washington to do all kinds of things that perhaps it is not best equipped to do. We saw some of this last week when we heard the President articulate a vision for education, a vision that I believe moves power, authority, and control from the local level, from the parental level back to this community, back to this town, and it says the way we improve education in America is we empower Washington and we empower the bureaucrats in Washington to make decisions

We used this chart for the first time or this picture for the first time in 1996 when we talked about the crisis that this Nation was facing in welfare. Because what we had done in welfare is we had moved decisionmaking away from the local level, where we were best equipped to help those in need, and we moved it to Washington.

We moved it to buildings here in Washington, so that when the State of Michigan or when the State of Wisconsin wanted to design a program that they felt best met the needs of their citizens, they had to come to a building over here and a bureaucrat in Washington, who had maybe never been in Wisconsin, maybe never been in California, maybe never been in Michigan, and say "Can I do this in my State?" And the bureaucrats in Washington were empowered to make the decisions.

Yesterday I had the opportunity to meet with a new program in the State of Michigan, where in my home county they are working on what they call Project Zero, which is to move everybody off of welfare. It is a partnership. It is a partnership between local agencies, it is a partnership with the State, and it is a partnership in a volunteer way with faith-based institutions to reach out and embrace those families that need help and to lift them up in a permanent and in a meaningful way off of welfare.

Those are the kinds of programs that I expect we will see over the next 12, 18, 24 months that will have a dramatic improvement in the welfare situation in this country.

Now, after we have made that change in welfare, which moves power back from Washington, back to the States and, more important, back to the local communities where we can have these creative mergers of people coming together to help others in the community, we find that the President does not really believe that the era of big government is over. He now believes that the era of big government has moved from a failure in welfare, and it is kind of like we did not learn our lesson: We are going to take that bureaucracy now and create and expand the Department of Education.

Over the last 9 months we have had hearings around the country, and we know that that model does not work. We know that the model of moving power to Washington and moving power to bureaucrats in Washington is not the answer. These bureaucrats are knowledgeable, talented people, but they cannot address the problems at the local level.

In hearings that we have had in New York City, that we have had in Chicago, that we have had in Cleveland, that we had a couple of weeks ago in Los Angeles and Phoenix, the answer is very clear. The way that we improve education is we empower parents, we move decisionmaking back to the local level, we focus on basic academics, and we drive dollars back into the classroom and not into a bureaucracy and